

AREA F 2000 ROMAN LIFE

Choose the best answer to each of the questions concerning daily life in ancient Rome.

1. During which month would the Lupercalia be held?
a). November b). February c). March d). April
2. The act of freeing a slave was called
a). oecus b). symposium c). Lex Tritia d). manumission
3. The furnace for heating the baths was called a
a). hypocaust b). tepidarium c). strigil d). mulleus
4. A master's power over his slaves was
a). coemptio b). libertas c). dominica potestas d). frumentum rem
5. *Panis rusticas* would be a type of
a). bread b). wedding c). theatre d). aqueduct
6. the circus' tracks were divided by a wall referred to as
a). calx b). harena c). numina d). spina
7. The old 'patrician assembly' was called
a). adrogatus b). comitia curiata c). ludi scaenici d). sinus
8. The Ides could fall on the 15th of which month from the following?
a). December b). July c). September d). August
9. A Roman soldier would not carry which of the following
a). caligae b). scutum c). pilum d). gladius
10. The Suovetaurilia would **not** include which of the following animals?
a). pig b). dog c). sheep d). bull
11. The study in a Roman's home was called the
a). culina b). lecto c). tablinum d). cubiculum
12. A *grammaticus* would have taught
a). liberal arts b). public speaking c). military arts d). arithmetic
13. A husband's authority over his wife was called
a). meta b). manus c). gravitas d) pietas
14. *Strigils* would have been used at the
a). circus b). temple c). baths d). home
15. *Tesserae* were
a). bath tubs b). shoes c). chariots d). dice
16. The "Dancing Priests" of Mars are called
a). Vestae b). Salii c). Cinnae d). Curatores

17. Naumachiae were
 - a). mock naval battles
 - b). city gates
 - c). special sacrifices
 - d). monuments
18. The drivers in the chariot races were called
 - a). Samnites
 - b). imagines
 - c). agitatores
 - d). tituli
19. Which of the following does not belong?
 - a). charta
 - b). stilus
 - c). volumen
 - d). solium
20. Who carried the *fascēs*?
 - a). Quaestor
 - b). Lictor
 - c). Consuls
 - d). Aediles
21. Plebeians- free noncitizens- had their own marriage service referred to as
 - a). confarreatio
 - b) usus
 - c). pronuba
 - d). camillus
22. An area near the Esquiline gate was best known in ancient times for
 - a). leaving bodies of executed criminals near it
 - b). displaying election results
 - c). training grounds for gladiators
 - d). it's food stalls
23. Ludi Scaenici were
 - a). dice games
 - b). board games
 - c). theatre performances
 - d). ball games
24. Military boots were called
 - a). soleae
 - b). calcei
 - c). caligae
 - d). crepidae
25. Subligacula were
 - a). military spies
 - b). short swords
 - c). underwear
 - d). small words
26. Originally, Mars was a god of
 - a). fertility
 - b). agriculture
 - c). war
 - d). wine
27. When a foreigner became a Roman citizen he would take the _____ of the Roman who had sponsored him.
 - a). praenomen
 - b). cognomen
 - c). nomen
 - d). none of these
28. The 'Sacred Fire' was kept at the temple of
 - a). Vesta
 - b). Juppiter
 - c). Juno
 - d). Hercules
29. Interpreting the will or signs of the gods was the responsibility of the
 - a). augures
 - b). aedes
 - c). lars
 - d). sacra
30. A gladiator might receive a _____, a wooden sword, as a sign of his freedom.
 - a). mulsum
 - b). censor
 - c). mulsa
 - d). rudis
31. The _____ were men who rode two horses at once, jumping from one to the other.
 - a). ludi
 - b). desultores
 - c). Thracians
 - d). aperes
32. What were "professional" mourners at funerals called?
 - a). tibicines
 - b). praeficae
 - c). naenia
 - a). cornicines
33. What area of Rome was commonly used for exercising and athletic games?
 - a). Quirinal hill
 - b). Forum
 - c). Campus Martius
 - d). Palatine hill

34. The tax-collector in Rome was the
a). publicanus b). rhetor c). sodidati d). laticulosus
35. The *Augustales* were
a). specially trained gladiators b). high ranking city officials c). land owners d). priests for the worship of Augustus
36. A *jugerum* would be used to
a). write letters b). measure land area c). bathe d). fasten togas
37. Spoiled wine, called _____, would be used as vinegar.
a). acetum b). amurca c). oleum d). garum
38. Open areas or, "wings", on either side of the atrium in a Roman home were
a). impluvii b). lecti c). tetra stylon d). alae
39. A Roman would have used a *solium* to
a). eat b). sit on c). bathe with d). write on
40. A "stately" form of marriage for the patrician class was the
a). confarreatio b). coemptio c). gustas d). effectio
41. *Jentaculum* was a meal eaten
a). in the early morning b). at mid-day c). late at night d). as a snack
42. The ceremony opening public games was called a
a). proscaenium b). pompa circensis c). spatium d). magnum oppidum
43. An *unctorium* would be found where?
a). senate b). gladiatorial school c). baths d). school
44. The *sportula* was a gift given from
a). cliens to patron b). senator to lictor c). proconsul to consul d). centurion to soldier
45. Who would use a *novacula*?
a). painter b). barber c). cook d). farmer
46. The different groups (distinguished by color) of charioteers in Rome were referred to as
a). rubicundi b). senes c). hoplomachi d). factiones
47. A woman's *ornatrix* supplied what service?
a). hair dresser b). fastened togas c). raising children d). laundry
48. A *causia* would have been worn where?
a). on the shoulders b). on the head c). on the feet d). none of these
49. Southern Italy was known as
a). Meridies b). Magna Graecia c). Campus Auster d). Brundisia
50. You could find *metae* at the
a). domus b). culina c). carceres d). circus

TIE-BREAKERS: The following questions will be scored only in the event of tie scores. Be sure to answer all.

51. *Gradivus* was an epithet of which Roman god?
a). Pluto b). Apollo c). Juppiter d). Mars
52. The Ager Falnerus was famous for producing what?
a). sheep b). wine c). olive oil d). soldiers
53. If a Roman played the *tibia* s/he played a
a). flute b). horn c). lyre d). cymbal
54. The floors of the amphitheatres were covered with
a). harena b). argilla c). limus d). ferrumen
55. In scrolls a(n) _____ was a piece of wood used to hold and wind the "paper"
a). stilus b). umbilicus c). schedae d). titulus